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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—Continued.

January 1st, 1881.

* Same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of issues of July 15th, 1873, April 1st, 1874 and September 1st, 1880; watermarked large crown; two plates of each value.

Perforated 14.

139 3p rose Plates 20 and 21
140 4p drab Plates 17 and 18
141 6p gray Plates 17 and 18

March, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper without letters or plate numbers; watermarked large crown. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

145 5p violet black

April 8th, 1881.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding value of preceding issue; watermarked large crown; three plates.

Perforated 14.

146 2½p blue Plates 21, 22, 23

June 18th, 1881.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding value of issue October 1st, 1880; watermarked large crown; two plates.

Perforated 14.

147 1sh pale brown orange Plates 13
and 14

June 28th, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper without letters or plate numbers; fourteen dots in upper part of frame; watermarked large crown. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

148 1p bright rosy lilac

149 1p pale lilac

November 28th, 1881.

Type same as preceding issue typographed on white wove paper; sixteen dots in the upper part of frame; watermarked large crown. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

150 1p pale gray lilac

151 1p deep lilac

May 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, white letters in lower corners, plate numbers in upper corners; watermarked two large anchors; only one plate. Size $54\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There are several varieties consisting in the position of the word "Postage" in the upper label. This was occasioned by using the plate of the £5 Telegraph stamps and replacing the word "Telegraph" by "Postage;" these stamps were formerly printed in sheets composed of seven horizontal rows of eight stamps each: now they are printed in sheets composed of seven rows of sixteen stamps each.



Perforated 14.

152 5£ orange Plate 1.

Variety: Bluish paper.

153 5£ orange Plate 1

October, 1882.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of July, 1867, watermarked large anchor; one plate.

Perforated 14.

154 5sh rose Plate 4

Variety: Bluish paper.

155 5sh rose Plate 4

November, 1882.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of November, 1882, watermarked large anchor; one plate.

Perforated 14.

156 1£ brown violet Plate 1

Variety: Bluish paper.

157 1£ brown violet Plate 1

January 1st, 1883.

Two values, 3 pence and 6 pence, same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of issues of April 1st, 1874 and January 1st, 1881, surcharged in red with large numerals of value; watermarked large crown; one plate of each value.



Perforated 14

158 3p lilac, red surcharge Plate 21

159 6p lilac, " " Plate 18

May, 1883.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September 25th, 1883, watermarked large anchor; one plate.

Perforated 14

160 10sh greenish gray Plate 1

Variety: Bluish paper

161 10sh greenish gray Plate 1

July 1st, 1883.

Two values, 9p and 2sh 6p, typographed on white wove paper, colored letters in corners, no plate numbers. Sizes: 9p, $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 2sh 6p, $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

1° Watermarked large anchor.



Perforated 14.

162 2sh 6p lilac

Variety: Bluish paper.

163 2sh 6p lilac

2° Watermarked large crown.



Perforated 14.

164 9p green

April 1st, 1884.

Same type, impression and paper as same value of issue of October 14th, 1880 but color changed; watermarked large crown.

Perforated 14.

165 1/2p slate

April, 1884.

Ten values, typographed on white wove paper, colored letters in corners except the £1 which has white letters in corners; no plate numbers; the 5 pence is of same type as the 1 1/2 pence, the 6 pence is of the same type as the 2 pence, the 1 shilling is of the same type as the 3 pence. Sizes: 1 1/2, 3, 4, 5 pence and 1 shilling $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm, 2, 2 1/2 and 6 pence, $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 5 and 10 shillings, 25×30 mm; £1, $58 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

1° Watermarked a Crown.



Perforated 14.

- 166 1 1/2p lilac
- 167 2p lilac
- 168 2 1/2p lilac
- 169 3p lilac
- 170 4p green
- 171 5p green
- 172 6p green
- 173 1sh green

2° Watermarked anchor.



Perforated 14.

- 175 5sh rose
- 176 10sh blue

Varieties: Bluish paper.

- 177 5sh rose
- 178 10sh blue

3° Watermarked three crowns.



Perforated 14.

- 179 £1 violet

January, 1, 1887.

Ten values, typographed on various papers; the 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 6 pence and 1 shilling are all printed in one color; in the 1 1/2 pence the label containing the value and the branches at the sides containing the head are green; in the 2 pence the label containing the value is in carmine; in the 4 pence the frame and the circles containing the value are in brown; in the 5 pence the label containing the value is in blue; in the 9 pence the frames and labels containing the value are in blue; watermarked large crown; no plate numbers. Size 19 x 22 mm.

1° White wove paper.

Perforated 14.



- 180 1/2p vermillion
- 181 1 1/2p purple and green
- 182 2p green and carmine
- 183 4p green and brown
- 184 5p lilac and blue
- 185 9p lilac and blue
- 186 1sh green

2nd. Colored wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 187 2½p lilac on blue paper
 188 3p lilac on yellow paper
 189 6p lilac on rose paper

On account of the color of the paper, No. 188 appears to be printed in brown, and No. 189 in purple.

1888.

Same type, impression and paper as same value of issue of April, 1884; watermarked three orbs.

Perforated, 14.

- 190 1£ violet
 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper, no lettering or plate numbers; the frame and labels containing the value are in carmine; watermarked large crown. Size, 19 x 22½ mm.

Perforated 14.



- 191 10p lilac and carmine

1891.

Same type, impression and paper as same value of issue 1888, with color changed to green; watermarked three crowns.

Perforated 14.

- 192 1£ green

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

The two following refer to the subject of Peace, another of those alluded to on No. 6, which seems to form the connecting link between the various branches of the series—Ocean Penny Postage, Abolition of Slavery, Peace, and Commerce. On No. 9, at the top, above the Clasped Hands, is Peace receiving the homage of representatives of various races, surrounded by the

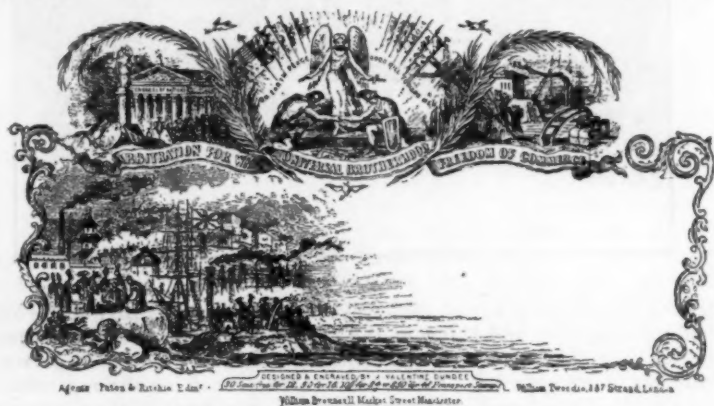


No. 9.

Flags of all nations; below this runs a ribbon, inscribed "NATION SHALL NOT LIFT UP SWORD AGAINST NATION—NEITHER SHALL THEY LEARN WAR ANY MORE." In the centre below is a group of figures representing the four quarters of the Globe, on each side of which is a Cornucopia overflowing with fruit and flowers, and terminating in a wreath of Roses, Shamrocks, and Thistles; at the sides are references to texts in Isaiah, and below them illustrations of their subjects—the Wolf and the Lamb, the Leopard and the Kid,

&c., on the left, and Swords and Spears being converted into Ploughshares and Pruninghooks on the right. This is printed on the back of the envelope, leaving in the centre an oval space for the address. I have this again in two varieties, both with inscriptions on the upper flap. *a.* The inscriptions are the same as those upon 8*a*, and the envelope is the same also, but I have only seen it with the plain, ungummed flap. *b.* Inscribed "DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE DUNDEE—30 Sent free for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24 or 250 for 48 Penny Post Stamps," in the centre; "Agents, Paton & Ritchie, Edinr." on the left; "William Tweedie, 337 Strand, London," on the right, and "William Bremnerll, Market Street, Manchester" under the central inscription; upon envelopes of thin yellow paper, gummed, and with an oval or circular device embossed on the flap.

No. 10 has a design covering the address side, as on No. 9. In the centre above are two Warriors laying their arms at the feet of the Angel of Peace; to the left of this is a building inscribed "CONGRESS OF NATIONS," in front of



No. 10.

which is a statue of Justice, on a pedestal surrounded by emblems of Arts and Sciences; on the right is a vignette depicting Agriculture and Commerce. Below this runs a ribbon, lettered "ARBITRATION FOR WAR—UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD—FREEDOM OF COMMERCE." On the lower left is a picture having further reference to trade, perhaps to Free Trade, which appears here to be added to the list of blessings to be advocated in connection with, and as springing from, "Ocean Penny Postage." This has the inscriptions of the engraver, &c., below the design, and I have seen three varieties of them: *a.* The same as upon Nos. 8*a* and 9*a*; I have this both with embossed, gummed flap, and with plain flap. *b.* With the addresses at left and right in smaller type, and thus "Johnston & Hunter, Edinr.—Hudson Scott, Carlisle," on the left, and "Ackermann & Co. &—R. Theobald, London" on the right; I have seen this with embossed and gummed flap, only. *c.* With the same inscriptions as upon No. 9*b*. I find this on an envelope of azure wove paper (*a.* and *b.* are on grey) with gummed flap, embossed with a circular device of no special significance; all are the same size as the last few numbers. The design upon this envelope was plainly made up of three separate parts, which, in common with the rest of Valentine's designs, were probably engraved upon steel plates, impressions from these being transferred to stone, from which the envelopes

themselves were printed; the publishers' inscriptions were added on the stone. In this instance, seven copies that I have before me all show slight differences in the relative positions of the different parts of the design, and these do not, I think, arise from these parts being printed separately on the envelopes, but from distinct arrangements of the transfers on the stone.

My next (No. 11) may be considered purely a Commercial or Industrial design, and it evidently dates no earlier than 1851, since it has reference to the Great Exhibition of that year. Leaving a space in the right hand upper



No. 11.

corner for an adhesive stamp, the design covers the upper part of the address side of the envelope, and below is the legend "BRITANNIA ENCOURAGES THE INDUSTRY OF THE GLOBE." In the centre is a figure of Britannia, surrounded by emblems of Manufacture, Arts, Sciences, &c., receiving the representatives of other nations, who are landing on the shore on the left of the picture; while on the right behind the central figure, appears a view of the Exhibition Building, now familiar to us as the Crystal Palace.

This again exists with the same varieties in the publishers' inscriptions, &c., as No. 10, but on the upper flap, and I have seen *a* and *b* with the flap embossed and gummed, and *b* with the flap plain. On *c*, however, "William Bremnerll, Market Street, Manchester," is on the right, and "William Tweedie, 337, Strand, London, below the central inscription. I have this on deep blue wove paper.

Besides these, I have an impression from a steel plate, engraved by Valentine, and kindly lent me by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of a design evidently intended for a "Peace" envelope, but, as far as I can ascertain, never published. The design measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by about 2 inches in the middle, and 2 5-16 at each side, and is plainly intended to occupy the upper portion of the address side of an envelope; on the left are depicted the horrors of war, houses and a church in flames, villagers being bayoneted by soldiers, and in front two figures struggling on the ground; on the right is a similar vignette showing the joys of Peace, a harvest festival in the foreground, the village church, a windmill on the hill, and a factory chimney smoking in the distance. In the centre is the rising sun, beneath which floats a Dove; and across, below the whole, runs a scroll, inscribed, under the left, "THE PAST," and under the right "THE FUTURE."

The design of No. 12 bears the signature "ONWHYN, DELT.," but nevertheless, on the only specimens I have seen, it is claimed by Mr. Valentine, as it bears on the upper flap the same inscriptions as those upon No. 9, variety *b*, of the series just described, except that "Agents," &c., on the left, is replaced



No. 12.

by "Johnstone & Hunter, Edin' and London." The picture seems intended to be symbolical of the progress of civilization in America. On the lower left we have Indians in their canoes on a river, just below a waterfall, probably Niagara; above is a group being addressed by a missionary; further on we see the home of a settler, with a flock of sheep, and a man ploughing in the foreground; then comes a village, with a church; and lastly, on the extreme upper right is a view of a great city, with wharves crowded with shipping, and a steam engine coming towards us along a line of rails. I have this upon a pale azure wove envelope, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, flap gummed and embossed with a circular device.

The two following illustrations are of the only remaining envelopes of Valentine's designing that I am acquainted with; they deal with the Temperance question. In each case there is a space left for a stamp in the right upper corner, and another for the address in the centre or centre and right. No. 13 shows, on the left side, scenes of drunkenness and poverty, after Hogarth; a pawnbroker's shop, the outside of a tavern, a gallows in the distance, and in the foreground a woman giving drink to her infant, and another in a drunken sleep, near the entrance to a "WINE VAULT," letting her child fall out of her arms. On the right are shown the prosperity and happiness arising from Temperance as indicated by the fountain and stream in the upper vignette, and Thrift, hinted at by the "SAVINGS BANK" seen through the open window in the lower one. In the upper centre is a glass with a serpent coming out of it, and an inscription, of which there are at least two distinct varieties. Outside this design, which measures about $5\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, are the usual publishers' inscriptions, also in divers forms, as follow: *a*. In the upper centre is "INTEMPERANCE—IS THE—BANE OF SOCIETY," as shown in the illustration; in the lower margin are the same inscriptions as upon No. 6, variety *a*. I have seen this printed upon an envelope of white laid paper. *b*. Similar to *a*, but without the stationers' addresses at each side below, and with "(Agent)

Abel Morrall *Needle Manuf.* 7 High St. Manchester," in the upper margin. I have this upon an envelope of grey wove paper, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with gummed flap, and the usual embossed shield bearing the dove and the hands. *c.* The same inscription in the upper centre; and, in the lower margin, the publishers' inscriptions found upon No. 8*a* and others. This I have only seen upon envelopes of grey wove paper, about $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ 1-16 inches, with plain flap; but no



No. 13.

doubt it exists also with embossed and gummed flap, as the inscription suggests. *d.* In the upper centre the legend runs "INTOXICATING DRINKS --ARE THE BANE & CURSE OF SOCIETY." In the centre of the margin below is Mr. Valentine's inscription, as upon *c*; to the left of this is "William Tweedie 337 Strand London," and no other address is given below; but in the space in the centre of the design is the following—"25 for 7, or 50 for 12 stamps (Post Free) from —MR. WALTER LUDBROOK,—MILTON HALL, CAMDEN TOWN,—LONDON, N.W.—*A variety in Stock, same Prices.* Please return this with order." This, which seems to have been a sample envelope, sent out by Mr. Ludbrook, is of more modern shape than most of Valentine's envelopes that I have examined; it is of azure wove paper, nearly $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, is gummed along the edge of the flap (not at the tip only) and embossed with a conventional device in a garter.

No. 14 shows the Goddess of Temperance, by the side of a Fountain, on the upper right, receiving homage from the four quarters of the globe, in the persons of male and female representatives, the former of whom carry flags; behind this is a crowd of persons coming up from the lower left, where is again a scene of drunkenness; some of these persons also bear flags, with varying inscriptions, one has "MAIN-LAW," another "MAINE-LAW," and a third "TOTAL PROHIBITION—OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC," while the angels floating above their heads carrying scrolls lettered "TEMPERANCE." I confess that in this particular case I am content to be "on the side of the Angels!" I have this with the same inscriptions on the upper flap as upon No. 9*b*, upon envelopes of azure wove and blue laid papers, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, gummed and with a device embossed on the flap.

This, like No. 13, was also employed by Mr. Ludbrook with some slight modifications. I have been given, by a correspondent to whom I am indebted

for several other varieties, an original envelope of this design, on which the words "Main—" and "Maine-Law" are replaced by "PERMISSIVE-BILL," and

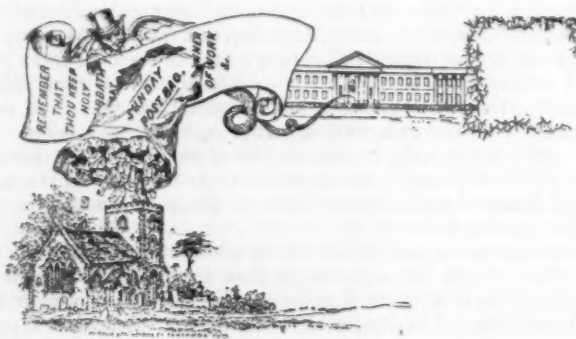


No. 14.

"BAND-OF-HOPE," and which is inscribed in the lower margin "PUBLISHED BY WALTER LUDBROOK, MILTON HALL, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON.—(25 sent for 7, 50 for 12 Stamps, Post Free.)" This envelope is of grey wove paper, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and has a fancy shield embossed on the flap.

Of a similar class to the above are two envelopes published to advocate the abolition of Sunday Labour, and, as is appropriate, more especially the abolition of such labour in the Post Office. In each case the designs occupy the upper and left hand portions of the address side of the envelope. The first

ANYWHERE NO LETTER DELIVERED ON SUNDAY



No. 15.

has, in the right hand upper corner, a frame for an adhesive stamp; on the top of the frame rests a Bible, with a Crown and a Sceptre lying upon it, and in the upper side of the frame are the words "DEI GRATIA." In the upper

centre is depicted a railway station; a train, with a mail car, is at the platform, and men are shown wheeling and carrying bags of letters; at the left of this is a man starting back on seeing a text, Ezekiel xx. 13, a portion of which is quoted. On the upper left is the entrance of the General Post Office, with a mail cart standing before it, and letter-carriers coming out; below this are the words "Sunday Occupations," and on the lower left is a picture divided into two portions, the right-hand one of which consists of a representation of an office with two clerks writing at a desk, while in the other is shown a mother teaching a child from an open book, in which the number "IV" can be seen. The only copy of this that I have seen is of white laid paper, 5 3-10x3 1-10 inches; it has no inscriptions to show by whom it was drawn or published.

On the second the frame for the adhesive stamp is formed of a kind of wreath; immediately to the left of this is a drawing of the front of the General Post Office; and the left hand part of the design shows the devil emptying a sack of letters over the steeple of a church. In front of the fiend is a large scroll, inscribed with the Fourth Commandment, and it is through an opening torn in this scroll that he empties his sack, which is labelled "SUNDAY POST BAG," as an emblem of the breach of the law involved in Sunday Delivery. The extreme end of the devil's tail is just within the door of the Post Office, so as to show where he came from. Altogether, the designs of both of these are probably more ludicrous than their authors intended them to be.

In the left hand lower corner of the second is inscribed "MITCHELL LITH. LOVELLS CT. PATERNOSTER ROW." On the upper flap is "ANSWER NO LETTER DELIVERED ON SUNDAY," an injunction which seems a little hard upon the innocent correspondent, who may have posted his letter on Saturday, with a view to its being delivered on Monday. This I have only seen on grey wove paper, 5 1/4x3 1-10 inches. I do not possess copies of either of these, but am indebted to Mr. H. Leslie for the loan of the first, and to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the second.

The latter has also lent me a used specimen, dated May 30th, 1843, of a curious little envelope, on the back of which are represented various ecclesiastical devices, surrounding a space for the address. Above is a cross, and upon it a cushion bearing an open Bible, with a two-handled chalice on each side; a serpent is twined round the cross, and apparently crushed beneath the cushion. At each side are a cross, a crozier, and a mitre, in the upper corners; a pointed crown below these; and a font in the lower corners. In the centre below are a crown and a sceptre upon a cushion, and on each side of this is a roll of parchment. There are no printed inscriptions whatever, and it is difficult to imagine what the object of this envelope can have been. It is of thin, grey wove paper, 4 7-10x2 3/4 inches, and is of peculiar make, lower flap being of the same width and almost the same depth as the back of the envelope, and the side flaps being reduced to two narrow strips, to which the edges of the lower flap are gummed.

This brings me to the end of my list of illustrated envelopes and covers, which has run to far greater length than I expected; it must be acknowledged that they have little connection with philately proper, and I do not advocate their inclusion in a collection of stamps. Still, as a separate collection, they are certainly interesting, both to stamp collectors and others. It is necessary to warn those who may take an interest in them, that full-sized imitations of several of them were published, more than twenty years ago, by M. Moens, lithographed from the stones used to illustrate a paper in *Le Timbre Poste* for October, 1868. These, as far as I have seen, may be distinguished by the name of the lithographer, F. DERAEDMAEKER, usually given

in full, somewhere near the bottom of the design—in one case it is only “F. D. R. LITH”. The set includes Leech’s two caricatures (Fores’ and Punch’s), which are lithographed on envelopes, instead of letter sheets; Southgate’s series of six, lithographed on *yellow* laid paper; Menzies’ caricature; Fores’ Nos. 4, 8, and 10, the first of which I have only seen on *yellow*; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Ocean Penny Postage set, etc.

It now only remains for me to express my thanks to the various collectors and others, without whose valuable assistance it would have been impossible for me to have brought this series of papers to, what I hope may be considered, a fairly successful issue.

P. S.—Since writing what appeared in the number for July, a collector in Edinburgh has very kindly interpreted for me the meanings of the designs upon the two clerical envelopes, which are certainly among the most interesting, from a historical point of view, of the whole collection. Both contain references to the conflict between the Church and the Court of Session, which preceded the disruption which took place, in 1843, in the Established Church of Scotland, and which led to the formation of the Free Church. The majority, if not all, of the figures are portraits, several of which my correspondent is able to recognize.

On the first envelope, the winds, blowing up the storm which is to wreck the State Church, are Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Candlish—in this order, the third being at the extreme right of the picture. They were known at the time as “The Three Cs,” and very stormy Seas they appear here. Dr. Chalmers was made Principal of the new Free Church College, Edinburgh, and died in 1847; Dr. Cunningham became a professor in the college, succeeded Dr. Chalmers as Principal, and died in 1861; and Dr. Candlish became minister of St. George’s Free Church, Edinburgh, and died in 1873. The heads upon the left are, no doubt, portraits of three of the judges of the Court of Session, the one nearest the ship in the centre being plainly intended for Lord Hope, the President of the Court, as he is represented as saying “A *Hope*-less case, or I’m no judge”.

The figure-head of the ship on the left is a portrait of Lord Aberdeen, whose bill relating to Church Patronage (known as Lord Aberdeen’s Act) was passed in August, 1843, a few months after the disruption had taken place. The “something *very like a Whale*,” referred to in the sketch, was no doubt the bill which was introduced in 1840, and rejected; for I have been shown a copy of this envelope posted at Edinburgh, June 13th, 1840. It seems likely that the preacher on the upper flap is intended for Edward Irving, and the one on the lower for Dr. Chalmers; the latter, I am told, is by no means a good portrait, but Dr. Chalmers was the great advocate of Church Extension. The gentleman on the right-hand flap, entitled “*One of the Moderates*,” is probably Dr. Cook, one of the leaders on that side, who is reported to have had a reasonable affection for the good things of this life, and to have looked as if they agreed with him. The figure on the opposite flap is probably a portrait also; in any case it represents prophetically one of the 470 ministers who, in 1843, sacrificed their *Living*s, and gave up *Church* and *Manse*, as the inscriptions indicate.

The scene shown on the address side of No. 2 represents the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, outside the Court of Session, with the struggle taking place between the Church and the Court, and probably alludes to the following circumstance, amongst others of a similar nature. In 1839, the patron of the parish of Marnock, in the Presbytery of Strathbogie, presented a minister

to that parish, whom the people declined to accept. The Presbytery, in the first instance, upheld the parishioners, and refused to appoint the minister in question. The latter appealed to the Court of Session, who ordered the Presbytery to appoint him, and a majority of the Presbytery, seven in number, decided to obey the Court. The Church thereupon deposed these seven ministers, to which the Court retaliated by interdicting any but the deposed seven from preaching in the parishes of Strathbogie! The interdict, however, was broken every week by ministers sent by the Church to preach "in the face of the Law," and a split in the Church itself was the final result.

The only portrait my informant could recognize upon this envelope, is that of Lord Hope again, in the centre of the fight. The two figures on the lower flap are probably leaders of the two parties in the Church; the cobbler on the upper flap may be a portrait also, but the groups at the sides are most likely only skits, though there are some peculiarities of costume which may have been intended to indicate persons well known at the time.

Another correspondent has most kindly lent me a copy of one of the missing envelopes published by Ackermann, No. 2 of the series of which I had only previously seen No. 3. We may now, I think, safely assume that No. 1 exists, and I trust that a specimen may be found, so as to complete the set. No. 2 bears a political device; Lord Palmerston is shown lying upon a bed,



No. 16.

which seems to be made up in a large vat for the sole purpose of affording some point to a pun upon his name, the hoop of the vat being inscribed "PALMER'S TUN or the HOT BED of FOREIGN AFFAIRS." Astride of the sleeper's face is a Chinaman, with drawn sword, leading on a troop of others who extend into the left upper corner; on the opposite side is a fancy portrait of Mehemet Ali, mounted on a Crocodile, hand in hand with Louis Philippe borne by the G llic Cock; a Flag carried by the French King is lettered "VIVE LA GUERRE!!!" But he is represented as saying "They tell me I must."

This is by the same artist as Ackermann's No. 3, and has exactly the same inscriptions in the lower margin. The size of the design is $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

On the lower flap is an oblong label with a ground of close horizontal lines, upon which is inscribed "ACKERMANN" (*sic*) "& CO'S — comic ENVELOPES," and above this label is "No. 2." The envelope is of the usual yellowish wove paper, with plain pointed flaps, which are out lined in black.

Conclusion.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 559.)

Philatelic Record.

C. Sgn.—COLONIAL SURGEON.

"C. S." in smaller Roman capitals and "gn" in lower case.

Surcharge in

(a) ROULETTED.

Red.
6d., lilac-blue.

Black.
2d., orange-red. Type II.
(S.A. and Crown.)
C.S. in large block capitals
as other Departmentals
and "gn" in small Egyptian
letters.
2d., orange. Type II.
(S.A. and Crown.)

Blue.
(?)

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.

(?)

(?)

(?)

(c) PERFORATED 11½.

(?)

4d., slate.

(?)

(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?)

2d., orange. Type II.
(S.A. and Crown.)
4d., slate.

(?)

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

4d., slate, 11½ x 12½.

(?)

Surcharge in block capitals, G. S. G. N. *vertically*.
10d., yellow, 10 x 11½.

Note.—This lettering has always seemed to me somewhat cabalistic, as the occupation of Surgeon to the Colony has an impracticable sound—a man may well be a doctor to royalty or to an institution, but a colony of the dimension of South Australia would seem too wide a field for any professional energies! It may, however, be the antipodean for Medical Officer of Health, which would certainly call for correspondence. The omission of the consonant R. (S. R. G. N.) also suggests whether it is really an abbreviation of Surgeon. All these surcharges, of which only four values are known are scarce,

and are rarely to be seen, either used or unused. The second type of surcharge (*a*) is apparently a conversion of, or rather an addition to, the C. S. of Colonial Secretary. The 10d. (*e*) is in the (now) National Collection and is doubtless reliable, coming from such a source, but I have never seen it.

C. T.—? CONTROLLER OR COMMISSIONER OF TAXES.

Surcharge in	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
1s., brown.	(?)	(?)

Query (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*).

Note.—This variety is in the collection of Lieutenant Napier, and seems to be quite authentic, though it has found no corroboration at present, as regards other specimens.

D. B.—DESTITUTE BOARD.

Surcharge in	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
1d., green.	2d., orange. Type II.	2d., orange. Type II.
2d., orange.	(S. A. and Crown.)	(S. A. and Crown.)
6d., lilac-blue.		
1s., brown.		
	(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½	
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)
	(c) PERFORATED 11½.	
4d., slate.	1d., green.	(?)
	4d., slate.	
	(a) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
	(S. A. and Crown.)	
	1s., brown.	
	(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.	
4d., slate-gray,	(?)	(?)
11½ x 12½.		

Note.—The 2d. and 4d. occur each in four varieties.

D. R.

Note.—District Registry is given in *Oceania*, but I cannot hear of a copy. It may have been a defective D. B.

E.—ENGINEER.

Surcharge in	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
2d., orange.	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
2d., orange. Type II.	(S. A. and Crown.)	
(S. A. and Crown.)		
6d., lilac-blue.		
1s., brown.		

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

(?)	4d., slate.	(?)
	6d., lilac-blue.	
	1s., brown.	

(c) PERFORATED 11½.

4d., slate-gray.	(?)	(?)
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(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
	4d., slate.	

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	2s., carmine, 11½x13.	(?)
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Note.—The 2d., Type II., *red* surcharge, seems a curious variety. I chronicle it on good authority, but have not seen it.

The 4d. (b) is a curious variety. In this case the perforation has been inefficiently executed, *i. e.*, horizontally *only* across the lower portion of the stamp just above the value, and the stamp afterwards rouletted; it is a rather dark shade. The color of the 4d. (d) is paler and approaching the more recent printing.

E. B.—EDUCATION BOARD.

Surcharge in

(a) ROULETTED.

<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)	4d., slate.	2d., orange red, Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)
		4d., slate.
		6d., lilac-blue.

Query (b) and (c).

(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
	2d., orange. Type II. (V. and Crown.)	

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)
	11½x10.	

Note.—The varieties are few here, and the red surcharge entirely absent; the 4d. *rouletted*, however appearing twice.

G. F.—GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Query (a), (b), (c) and (e).

(d) PERFORATED 10.

<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)	2d., orange. Type II. (S. A. and Crown.)	(?)

Note.—I have not heard of any other variety of this, and although I have a specimen, I did not rely upon this, as this lettering was hitherto unchronicled until I lately had corroborative evidence from Mr. Napier. The designation of the Department is, of course, unknown, the above being but a tentative title.

G. P.—GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

Surcharge in

Red.
1d., yellow-green, pale
to dark green.
6d., lilac-blue.
1s., brown.

(a) ROULETTED.

Black.
1d., green.
2sh., carmine.

Blue.
1d., yellow-green to
green.
2d., orange. Type II.
(S. A. and Crown.)
1s., brown.
2s., carmine.

(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.

(?) 1d., yellow-green, dark
green.
6d., blue. (?)

(c) PERFORATED 11½.

(?) 1d., dark green. (?)
2s., carmine.

(d) PERFORATED 10.

(?) 1d., green. (?)
2d., orange. Type II.
(S. A. and Crown.)

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.

(?) 1d., yellow to dark green (?)
11½x12½, 11½x13,
10x11½, 10x11½ on
3 sides.
2s., carmine, 10x11½,
11½x12½.

Note.—In this series the lowest value has evidently been extensively used, as it is found in every division, and missing only with the black surcharge among the roulettes, quite a number of distinct shades being observable among the later perforations. I have a dark green 1d. of (a) with the red surcharge postmarked May, 1868, that is in the color of the imperforate stamp.

G. S.—? GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Surcharge in

Red.
2d., orange.
6d., lilac-blue.
1s., brown.

(a) ROULETTED.

Black.
(?)

Blue.
(?)

Query (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Note.—There seems to be but the red surcharge on the "1st" issue, hence it is presumable their use was early discontinued. The latest postmark I have is November (?), 1868.

G. T.—GOOLWA TRAMWAY.

<i>Surcharge in</i>	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
1d., green.	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
2d., orange.	2d., " "	
6d., lilac-blue.	(S. A. and Crown.)	
1s., brown.		
	(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED.	
(?)	(?)	(?)
	(c) PERFORATED 11½.	
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)

Query (d) and (e).

Note.—The 2d. in my collection (a), first type, has no stop after T, in contradistinction to all remaining specimens.

I have a stamp coming under set (e), perf. 11½ x 12½, but the shade of the impression, as well as the surcharge, do not inspire me with sufficient confidence to insert it in the list.

H.—?HOSPITAL.

Query (a), (b), (c) and (e).

<i>Surcharge in</i>	(d) PERFORATED 10.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
(?)	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
	(S. A. and Crown.)	
	2d., orange. Type II.	
	(V. and Crown.)	

Note.—Little is known of this, only one value having been seen, and there is no information as to the nature of the department.

H. A.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

<i>Surcharge in</i>	(a) ROULETTED.	
<i>Red.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
1d., yellow-green.	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
2d., orange.	(S. A. and Crown.)	
6d., lilac-blue.	6d., lilac-blue.	
1s., brown.		
	(b) ROULETTED AND PERFORATED 11½.	
(?)	1s., brown.	(?)
	(c) PERFORATED 11½.	
4d., slate	6d., dark blue.	(?)
	1s., brown.	
	(d) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	1d., green.	(?)
	2d., orange-red. Type II.	
	(S. A. and Crown.)	
	4d., slate.	

(e) COMPOUND PERFORATION.		
(?)	1d., green, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{4} \times 10$. 4d., slate, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. 1s., brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	(?)

Note.—The 1d. occurs here in three varieties. It is also found (e) perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, with double perforations vertically.

H. G.

Note.—I can find no trace of any stamp with these letters.

I. A.—IMMIGRATION AGENT.

<i>Surcharge in</i>		
<i>Red.</i>	(a) ROULETTED.	
1d., green.	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
2d., orange.	(?)	(?)
6d., lilac-blue.		

Query (b).

(c) PERFORATED $11\frac{1}{2}$.		
4d., slate.	(?)	(?)
Query (d) and (e).		

Note.—There would seem only the first series to have been issued here.

I. E.—(?).

Query (a), (b), (c) and (e).

<i>Surcharge in</i>		
<i>Red.</i>	(d) PERFORATED 10.	
(?)	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Blue.</i>
	2d., orange. Type II.	(?)
	(S. A. and Crown.)	

Note.—The only specimen I have heard of is in Mr. Napier's possession, who suggests Industrial Exhibition as the meaning of the letters.

(To be Continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

(Continued.)

1863-70 ISSUE, WITH LAUREATED HEAD OF NAPOLEON III.

The varieties in shade are not very important, as the printings, which were at first very carefully made, became, later on, so pale and blurred that, from time to time, some of the stamps have been declared to be counterfeits; the 2, 4, 10, 30c are the values most frequently found in poor impressions.

The relative thickness of the ink, which produced more or less dark shades, is the principal reason of these differences:

1c dark olive green
1c light " "
1c yellowish olive green

2c red brown, in which the brown predominates; (this is generally well printed)

2c red brown

2c light red brown

4c gray mixed with violet

4c gray

The 4c exists in tête bêche?

10c dark yellow bistre

10c light yellow bistre

20c blue (There are hardly any varieties of these stamps, the use of which, however, was very extended)

30c dark brown (generally well printed)

30c brown (more light)

30c bistre (often defective)

40c bright orange red

40c pale red (at times very pale)

80c bright red

80c light red

We do not find carmine shade indicated in catalogues.

5fr violet gray

5fr pale violet

5fr grayish bluish violet

We must remark that the indication of value in the 5fr is always added by surcharge; it is difficult at times to detect this, as the same color was used in making both impressions, but it is very plain when the 5fr is printed in blue on a violet stamp.

It is evident that the creation of higher values, 10fr and 20fr, was thought of, and that the same plate would have been used for all, with the value printed over the stamp, which would have resulted in quite an economy, as the printings would have been only limited in quantity.

We remember that one day the 5fr stamp was condemned by the post-office department, as its limited use hardly justified its existence; it was then ordered that the entire stock remaining in the various post-offices should be returned to the department, in order that they might be destroyed. However, this order raised a great deal of opposit on on the part of the large financial establishments, and the 5fr stamp was again put into use.

We have had a sheet of 100 stamps (5fr) which had prepaid the postage on a single package addressed from a foreign country to the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris. How would this package have been prepaid with 80c stamps only?

The new value of 30c was created for samples.

The perforation of this issue is similar to that of the preceding, namely, 13½mm horizontally and 14mm vertically.

The entire set of stamps with laureated head was obtained unperforated, in sheets, by Mr. Arthur de Rothschild, who, for a time, prepaid his personal correspondence with them. Besides that, he amused himself by perforating these stamps in different styles in order to enrich his collection. We have seen the following:

The entire set *perçé en ligne*.

The entire set with large *Suisse* perforation.

The ordinary cancellations are, as in the previous issue, a lozenge of points with large figures for letters from the departments, the star composed of points for letters originating in Paris, and a dated hand stamp for printed matter.

Other special obliterations, in particular the old ones with small letters, may also be met with.

We give herewith several interesting laws in regard to postage stamps at this period of our history:

Law of Jan. 24th, 1862, to go into effect Jan. 1st, 1863, increasing the weight of single letters to 10 grammes, whereas until that time it had been only $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the old ounce).

Law of July 1st, 1862, reducing to 10c the tax on letters originating in and for distribution in the circuit of the same office.

Law of May 9th, 1863, allowing the transmission of letters deposited after the general collections upon payment of a supplementary tax, paid by postage stamps.

The large profits resulting from the manufacture of postage stamps produced as we have already shown, numerous offers, more or less serious, and that of Mr. Trouillet, who furnished the administration with its cancellation stamps, was the cause of a revision of the contract concluded with Mr. Hulot.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The consumption of postage stamps in France amounted to 389,000,000 in the year 1867.

The price, which originally was fr 1.50 per 1,000, afterwards reduced to 80c, in 1861 was again reduced to 60c for the first 500,000,000 that were printed and 50c for all above that quantity (Order of the Ministry of Jan. 30th, 1869). Besides that, Mr. Hulot had to furnish an exact certified description of his process of manufacture, which, until then, he had retained as a secret, and the electrotyped plates of the stamps became the property of the State.

1863.—UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF 15C.

The law passed on July 1st, 1862, necessitated the creation of only a 15c unpaid letter stamp to replace the 10c in use.

ART. 29.—After Jan. 1st, 1863, the tax on any letters originating in any post-office and for distribution within the circuit of the same office, shall be as follows:

WEIGHT OF LETTERS.	PREPAID LETTERS.	UNPAID LETTERS.
Up to 10 grammes, inclusive -	o fr. 10c.	o fr. 15c.
From 10 to 20 grammes -	o fr. 20c.	o fr. 30c.
From 20 to 100 grammes -	o fr. 40c.	o fr. 60c.
Above 100 gr. and for each 100 gr. or fraction thereof, in excess	o fr. 40c.	o fr. 60c.

The unpaid letter stamps were still printed at the National 'Bureau of Printing.

The frame of the stamp remained the same, the figure '15' simply replacing the '10.' As in the latter, the paper shows two varieties:

15c black on very white paper

15c black on yellowish paper

Typographical impression, generally very black, but sometimes, by way of

exception, stamps are met with almost gray, due to a difference in the ink employed.

ESSAYS.—Dr. Legrand possesses two essays of the 15c unpaid letter stamp, printed in color on white.

15c blue

15c yellow

COUNTERFEITS.—This stamp has been counterfeited for the benefit of collectors; the engraving differs somewhat, although in general the attempt was a success. These counterfeits may be found used or unused, on white paper and on yellowish paper.

HAND STAMPED UNPAID LETTER STAMP OF 5C.

Letters, printed matter, etc., coming from Spain at this period, although sufficiently prepaid by postage stamps and bearing the P. D., were hand stamped in France with "5c" in thick ink, which constituted a tax, against which a great deal of public clamor was raised.

This tax was merely a measure of reprisal, as Spain itself imposed a similar tax of 5c on all letters and printed matter, which tax paid the services of the carriers; this corresponds to the carrier stamps of the United States used in 1851.

1863.—THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE COLLECTORS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps had, at this period, been collected for several years, and, since 1859, had become a fashion which appeared infantile to a great many, although it had its fervent and serious votaries; it created quite a furore in 1860, and all the journals commented upon it, it was honored by caricature, by couplets in the Reviews, in the theatres, etc.

Almost all the employés of the post-offices were collectors and several circulars were issued prohibiting the agents, under penalty of removal, to detach stamps from letters coming from foreign parts.

However, the administration could not be brought to understand that cancelled postage stamps were really collected, and also that unused stamps were saved in this way, and they always looked with suspicion upon collectors. While the real collectors collected only stamps that were useful for their albums and disdained all common trash, there were also collectors who gathered everything and counted them by the hundreds, in the desire to collect one million. This million was to serve a good purpose, such as saving the soul of some little Chinaman or to secure the admission of an invalid in a hospital, etc. It was also stated that a chemist extracted the blue color from the old stamps, as if this color were of such great value.

The collectors were legion, and were to be found in all countries amassing heaps of stamps, which bothered the authorities greatly, as the good work appeared chimerical. However, the craze existed, and was invented by one of the first stamp dealers, by the name of Laplante, who lived in the rue Christine, Paris. This was an original specimen, and some of our old collectors will remember his soft voice and great fits of passion; in a few years he made quite a large fortune, which he afterwards lost in speculation, and then went to Algeria, where he died.

Laplante had suggested to several religious congregations the idea of the famous million postage stamps for a good purpose, in order that among the quantities of stamps that were sold to him, at a very low price, he could find a large number which he could use for his business and the remainder he de-

stroyed. To-day nothing is lost, and with these remainders quite original tapestries are produced. However, the religious congregations soon adopted the method of separating their stamps themselves, and some of them are to-day our regular sources of supply.

These explanations never satisfied the administration, who preferred to believe the stories of the newspapers that the stamps were washed and that they were fraudulently used for prepayment of postage.

However, this accusation was never proven. In 1866 the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* published the statistics of the number of trials instituted by the Post-Office Department against persons accused of having re-used stamps that had done service:

YEARS.	NO. OF TRIALS.	NO. OF ACQUITTALS.	NO. OF FINES IMPOSED.
1859	3207	1438	1745
1860	3711	1067	1623
1861	2307	1125	1163
1862	1914	894	1003
1863	1426	667	744
1864	1110	523	576

We have read over a great many of these trials, all of which indicate great stupidity on the part of the culprits; the temptation held out to them was the very slight mark of cancellation found on some of the stamp. Sometimes they scratched or cut them and replaced the cut portion by a clean portion of another stamp, but not in a single instance did they show any washing of the stamps, and much less any criminal industry of that character. Besides this, infractions of the law were constantly decreasing, notwithstanding the constant increase of prepaid articles, which exceeded 550,000,000 in 1863.

We present herein a curious circular of April, 1863:

"Obliterated French Postage Stamps. Rules to be followed in regard to packages of these stamps sent through the mails as samples; these stamps are addressed to persons who accumulate them for a purpose, which, until now, has not been well explained.

"Cancelled postage stamps cannot be considered as samples. They are objects which have no use whatever and which ought to be destroyed as soon as they have served the purpose for which they were originally intended. Their accumulation in the hands of certain persons is of such a nature as to create a belief that a fraudulent and criminal use is to be made of them."

The circular then states that packages of cancelled French postage stamps cannot be considered as samples; that they should be seized when found in a box as fraudulent stamps re-used for circulation; that a criminal prosecution shall be instituted, etc. It ends thus:

"It is understood that the preceding provisions are not applicable to unused postage stamps which may be sent in letters or packages. The circulation by this means, of postage stamps which have not been used is not reprehensible and shall not be interfered with."

This circular, which fortunately would be considered insane to-day and the work of an enemy to collectors, thus dedicates used postage stamps to destruction, and declares that the sending of them through the mails is fraudulently replacing them in circulation, which, of course, is absurd.

(To be continued.)

THE LAUREATED NEW SOUTH WALES REMAINDERS OR REPRINTS.

A PRELIMINARY EXPLANATION.

BY D. A. VINDIN.

Having just returned from New Zealand and Tasmania I hasten to reply to the article on the above stamps published in the *Monthly Journal* of September. In the next issue of the *Monthly* I intend reprinting the article from the *Monthly Journal*, and will reply thereto fully. In the meantime I wish to state that I have had nothing to do with, and have no actual knowledge of these stamps having been reprinted. When I offered these stamps for sale in 1887 I believed they were original impressions, and that only eight sheets each of the 2d. Star, 6d., and 8d. orange, and one sheet of the 8d in blue existed. My belief was based on the knowledge that the plates were not in the possession of the N. S. W. Government, and I was further of the opinion that these plates had long before 1870 been destroyed under instructions from the Government. Mr. Alfred Van Dyck negotiated their purchase—at least he told me he purchased the twenty-four sheets for £350 from an *unknown* party whom he had reason to believe was a Government official. He offered me liberal terms to sell these sheets, understood that the selling should be left entirely in my hands, and arranged for me to state that I myself purchased them, as he did not wish to be mixed up with buying and selling stamps. I had known Mr. Van Dyck for five years, and with everyone else had the utmost confidence in him. During that time Mr. Van Dyck was living in Sydney, and held a good position, had no business or occupation, and must have lived at the rate of fifteen hundred a year or more. Dr. Houison trusted Van Dyck when he left for London with his collection worth £1000 to be sold and has never received a penny from him since, the N. S. W. Postal Department lent him some much prized proofs and essays of New South Wales stamps, and these are still wanted by them. It can therefore be understood that I had every reason to believe in the gentleman in question. I acted as his agent when I offered the stamps for sale and further issued a *personal* guarantee with all those I sold. Fortunately I sold very few of the stamps. One set of sheets to Dr. Houison, with whom I have since arranged, one set of sheets at a comparatively low price (under unusual circumstances) to Mr. Rodd, of Hamburg, which I afterwards heard from several of Mr. Rodd's personal friends in Sydney had been cut up by him *over two years ago* and sold at a large profit. This statement was made by Mr. Rodd's own family in Sydney and was repeated to me and also to several local collectors by friends of the family so it is reasonable to suppose it is the truth. Of course Mr. Rodd had every reason to believe the stamps were original and therefore was justified in reselling them. Beyond these six sheets I only sold a few single copies and blocks of each and in every case guaranteed them, the whole of the balance I handed over to Mr. Van Dyck when he left for London in 1888, since then I have had *none* of these stamps in my possession and therefore cannot have sold any. The first I knew of there being more than eight sheets of each was when I found them being offered so freely at the London auctions. Therefore the principal London collectors and dealers knew of such being the case before I did. I naturally regret my connection with this swindle, for such it seems to me it is. It has worried me a great deal, and has resulted in a serious pecuniary loss, but my conscience in the matter is quite clear and I consider I stand only in the same position as does Mr. M. P. Castle. I believed in the stamps, and so did he, and he knew as

much about them as I could tell him. I believe Mr. Van Dyck worked his "game" single-handed, and feel sure that no one at this end of the world can tell more than I have done in the course of this explanation. Both the Postal and Government Printing Office authorities have endeavoured to fathom the mystery for months past, but without success. In my next issue of the *Monthly* I will deal with the matter more fully, and meanwhile would esteem it a favour if the editors of the various publications in England, America and Europe will reprint this statement.

NOTE.—The above explanation of Mr. Vindin's will speak for itself and until contradicted by other evidence, Mr. Vindin is certainly entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may arise in the minds of many collectors. Mr. Vindin has always borne an honorable reputation and it would be manifestly unfair to even weigh his testimony against that of a confessed swindler like Mr. Van Dyck.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

A PROSPECTIVE BLESSING.

We have just been informed that Messrs. A. Benjamin, 1 Cullum Street, J. Sarpy, 46 Oval Rd., Kennington, G. K. Jefferies, alias G. J. Kirke, 80 Grove Rd., Bow, E. all of London, have been arrested on warrants.

We also understand that hundreds of forgeries as well as perforation machines, cancellation stamps, etc., were found at the same time.

We sincerely hope that the English law will suffice to send all these gentlemen (?) to prison for a good long period, and if this can be accomplished philately will be rid of the greatest plague by which it has as yet been visited.

Almost all stamp dealers will recognize the importance of these arrests, but the majority of collectors will not know the many dangers averted from their doors.

For many years there has existed what was known as the "London Gang", composed of the above named persons and a few more, it is said. This gang originally confined its operations to the washing of cancelled postage and revenue stamps, selling the former as unused specimens, and the latter as "Revenues used for Postage" after they had supplied them with a new cancellation resembling that in use in the respective colonies or countries. However, they became bolder and bolder, and counterfeited perforations and finally the stamps themselves. Prominent among the latter we may mention the fine forgeries of the Sydney Views, photographs of which were published in the August, 1891, number of this Journal. Almost all the recent forgeries chronicled by us in the circulars of the "Philatelic Protective Association" have emanated from the same source and, unless a prompt quietus is put upon the operations of this crowd, our collections would soon have swarmed with this vermin.

Another prominent instance of the work of the gang is the perforated 6d Canada on laid paper. Great perplexity was caused by the appearance of this variety but it was accepted by all for several years. It finely transpired that every known specimen of this stamp was directly traceable to the headquarters of the gang. Their counterfeit perforations are so well done that the members of the gang have declared that they, themselves, cannot recognize their children after they have left the parental roof.

Sometime ago we discovered an infallible test for the detection of these counterfeit perforations, but have refrained from publishing it as we did not wish to open the eyes of the forgers to the flaw in their work. We shall

publish this test as soon as the arrested persons are convicted and put out of harm's way.

For some time the English dealers have been racking their brains for the means of putting a stop to this nefarious business, but it appears from our information that they have finally succeeded in getting the gang within the clutches of the law, and we hope and trust that the hold will be a firm one.

Mr. Frank Plugge sends us the following clipping from a London daily paper.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE FORGERY OF STAMPS.

At the Thames police-court yesterday afternoon, Alfred Benjamin, 29, a stamp dealer, of 46 Ovalroad, Lambreth; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, 32, a stamp dealer, of the same address, and George Kirke Jeffreys, 24, a clerk, of 80 Grove road, Bow, were charged on remand with conspiring with other persons, by means of false pretences and subtle devices, to defraud a number of persons.

Mr. Muir prosecuted; Mr. E. C. Jones, barrister, appeared for Jeffreys; Mr. E. S. Purcell represented Sarpy and Benjamin, and Detective-sergeants S. White and Cumner represented the Criminal Investigation Department. On the last occasion only evidence of arrest was taken.

Detective-sergeant S. White, H division, recalled, said that on the 29th ult. he got a warrant to search the house 60 Grove-road. On the 30th he made his search. In a coal cellar he found two printing presses, a number of lithographic stones, one of which bore impressions of Victoria 1s. stamps. On the 24th he searched the other prisoners' rooms, at 46 Oval-road, and found a number of stamps and documents. On the 31st ult. he obtained a warrant at the Mansion House to search 1 Cullum-street, City, which is a shop occupied by Benjamin and Sarpy. He found there a quantity of stamps and documents. Besides these, he found three perforating machines and perforating tools. He also found a number of bottles containing acid, some paint colour, and printers' ink.

By Mr. Purcell—He did not see a notice that no stamps were warranted unless a warrant was asked for. Such a notice might have escaped his attention. The things he found were not concealed. He should say there were millions of stamps in the shop.

By Mr. Jones—He had only brought one of the stones from Jeffreys' house. He found a large quantity of Victoria 1s. stamps.

Henry Thomas Pouncefort, a printer and engraver, of 16 Little New street, said in August, 1886, a person named Jeffreys came to his shop and gave him an order to engrave two steel plates from designs given to him by Jeffreys. He engraved the stamp produced. The two plates were the same, except as to the number. He printed 1,000 from each plate. One was in blue and the other in carmine. There was now what purported to be a post-office obliterating mark on the stamps. They were not there when he executed the order. He was paid 3*l.* 15*s.* for the plates and 1*l.* 9*s.* for the 2,000 impressions. He did not know for what purpose the stamps were intended.

By Mr. Purcell—His business was established in 1816 by his father. He had never before or since printed facsimiles of stamps. He thought it was for something ecclesiastical. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Jones—He would not swear the two stamps produced were two of those he printed. He printed them separately, and had nothing to do with the perforating. Both were Sandwich Islands stamps.

George Frederick Clayton, a postman, in the service of the Postmaster-General, said he resided at 25 Hazelwood crescent, Westbourne park. He had

known Jeffreys since 1881 or 1882. Witness had sold stamps for him, but could not remember the names. He had sold "Colombian transfers," but could not recollect if he had sold "Bermudas" for Jeffreys. He had sold Sandwich Island stamps for him. Those he sold were marked with a postmark and others were marked with a surcharge. Witness did not remember selling some of the Sandwich Island stamps to Mr. Bull, a dealer in the City. The witness, on being confronted with Mr. Bull, admitted that he had sold that gentleman two stamps, which were unmarked. He agreed to pay back some money to Mr. Bull because the stamps were not genuine ones. Jeffreys told him to sell the stamps and get as much as he could. He had something out of the proceeds of selling. He had sold fiscal stamps with postal surcharges for Jeffreys. He had also sold fiscal stamps with postmarks on them. These were not genuine postmarks. He had been to Jeffreys' house, and had seen him at work cutting out postmarks on wood. He had also seen Jeffreys print stamps of "Universal Postal Union" with surcharges on them. That would increase the value from the collectors' point of view. He had seen Jeffreys use a small printing press. He saw the prisoner perforate the stamps after they came from Pouncefort's. He also postmarked them. Witness also knew Benjamin and Sarpy, whom he met in the City. He had seen Jeffreys with them. On one occasion Jeffreys showed him some Tasmanian stamps, which he said were "the latest." Witness knew he meant they were the latest forgery or "fake." Jeffreys told him he had got a good machine which cost a large sum. About two years ago Sarpy showed him how he put surcharges on stamps, and Benjamin looked on. Witness knew the yellow and green stamps of Grenada, and had seen Sarpy put postmarks on them. He did it with a small die made of metal. Witness had sold Benjamin and Sarpy a small printing press. Some stamps became more valuable by being perforated. Sarpy had told him they had an instrument for perforating stamps.

Stephen White, Sergeant H division, who apprehended Benjamin, said that the prisoner remarked, "I expected this for some time. This is trade jealousy. I have an answer to the charge."

Other evidence having been given, the prisoners were remanded.

The matter of a return to a search warrant under the Forgers' Act came before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday. Inspector Hunt, of the City Police, said he produced a search warrant, issued under the Forgery Act, to search No. 1 Cullum street. He had found a memorandum book containing 124 foreign postage stamps, which were believed to be forged, five wooden blocks, one metal block, and five small plates, and the handle of a stamp. Mr. Wallis said he had to apply that the articles found be handed over to an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department. The case in which the search was made was coming on at the Thames Police court that morning. The Lord Mayor directed all the goods found to be handed over to Detective-sergeant Cumner, to be taken by him to the Thames Police court.

—(*Daily News*, January 2d, 1892.)

AUCTION SALES.

We begin our auction season a little earlier than last year, but we regret that the material that we have to offer thus far is not up to the standard that we have established for several years past. At the same time we do not consider this a cause for regret, as it shows us that the interest of the col-

lectors has increased, and that they are less ready to dispose of the treasures which it has taken them many hours to accumulate. Unfortunately, and with a few exceptions, the collecting of postage stamps has not as yet secured the firm hold on this country that it has obtained in England, France and Germany for a great many years past. Instead of looking on Philately as a source of profit and study, the majority of our collectors have been merely accumulators, and we hail with delight the day when America, as well as Europe, will be able to show the vast army of votaries who make the collecting of postage stamps a study, instead of looking upon it merely as a source of amusement for a year or two.

Our first auction will be held on Thursday and Friday, February 4th and 5th, and will comprise the collection of Mr. Herman Determann as well as consignments from several other parties. The sale contains only a few of what are known as great rarities, but the general character is excellent and perhaps far in advance of the general average of auction sales. The collection of Mr. Determann is notable for the fine condition of most of the stamps, and for the fact that it contains used specimens of so many of the old European stamps, which are usually met with only in the unused state. As an example of these, we might mention the set of used Bergedorf stamps, and it is seldom that collectors will have an opportunity of obtaining almost a complete set of undoubtedly original stamps of this country.

Our second auction sale will be held on Thursday, February 25th, and will contain the collection of Mr. F. G. Loeb. The collection contains a large number of rare stamps and among these we may mention the following:

A beautiful specimen of 3c blue, New York, on original letter; United States 3c, 1868, with entire grill; 24c, 1869, with inverted center. A fine set of periodical stamps up to \$60; Barbados, 1d on half of 5sh; Buenos Ayres, 3p green; a fine set of Madagascar stamps; Mexico, 1868, 12c brown (the rare error); fine New Brunswick 1sh violet; New Foundland, 4 and 6p vermilion; a good lot of Sydney Views; New Zealand, 1sh on blue paper; Livonia, 1862, 2k rose; a fine specimen of the Lady McLeod on original envelope, and many other rare and scarce stamps.

The catalogues of the first sale have been mailed to all our customers, and those of the second sale will be mailed in a week or two.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. P. Hollers has shown us the new frank used by the Postal Telegraph Co.

Telegraph Stamp.



White wove paper, perforated 13½.
No value, blue

ANTIGUA.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions the 6 pence of the first issue unperforated and unwatermarked.

Adhesive.



6p light green, unperforated, unwatermarked.

AUSTRIA.—*Die Postwertzeichen Kunde* states that the stamps of the 1890 issue exist with the following perforations.

Adhesives.



Perforated	9	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50kr.	1, 2gld.
"	10	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr.	1, 2gld.
"	10½	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr.	1, 2gld.
"	11½	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr.	1, 2gld.
"	12	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50kr.	1, 2gld.
"	13	5kr.	

In our stock we find the 2gld perforated 12½, not mentioned in the above list, but cannot find any stamps with 10½ perforation.

BRAZIL.—The 20 reis green, newspaper, is now lithographed on yellowish paper.

Newspaper Stamp.



Perforated 13½
20r emerald green, lithographed.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—*The Stamp News* has seen the following varieties,

Adhesives.

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow, unperforated
 4a brown, unperforated
 8a blue, "
 11 rose, "
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow, unperforated vertically

CAPE GOOD HOPE.—Mr. Wm. Brown has shown us a variety of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p in which the 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ has a straight instead of a slanting top; only one stamp of this variety is to be found on each sheet, in the fifth row from the top in the left hand panel.

Adhesive.

Watermarked Anchor. Perforat d 14.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p violet rose, *variety*

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—It has taken our European contemporaries all this time to discover the variety with S after PESO in the current 1 peso vermilion Cubierta, which was chronicled by us in September, 1890.

The following official Cubierta was received by us several months ago, but through oversight was not chronicled until to-day.

Official Cubierta.

República de Colombia.—Servicio de Correos—Certificado oficial	
Peso _____ gramos.	Número _____
Sale de Bucaramanga en _____ de _____ de 189	
Remite el Administrador Departamental de Hacienda nacional,	
Al Señor _____	

No value, black on white wove paper

In a large lot of ordinary stamps recently received from Colombia we have found a $2\frac{1}{2}$ c violet of the 1869 issue on paper laid with diagonal wavy lines, close together.

Adhesive.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ c violet, paper laid with wavy lines

BOLIVAR.—We have discovered, in our stock, an 80c green of the 1880 issue dated 1886.

Adhesive.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$
80c green (error 1886)

This appears to be due to a damaged figure in the plate.

ECUADOR.—We are a little behind some of our competitors in publishing the designs of the new issue of stamps, envelopes, wrappers and cards, but still they will be new to most of our readers. The design of the stamps is rather a good one although the gentleman who figures therein appears to be in the last stages of consumption. A little touch of Adirondack air might have filled out his cheeks a trifle, and enabled him to be handed down to posterity in somewhat better shape. The wrappers are not new in design but very closely resemble the Unpaid Letter stamps of the United States. But in the envelopes we have a true masterpiece. The work is well done but unfortunately the engraver did not have a hand in the developement of the patriot whose portrait is presented to view, or else he would certainly have cut off several inches from the elephantine proboscis which we are asked to consider a human nose.

It appears a pity that we must henceforth be flooded with an annual supply of new material from this country, but the contract is a *fait accompli* and we must make the best of a bad bargain. The stamps are regularly used in Ecuador and they belong in our collections.

Adhesives

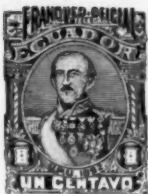


Perforated.

1c orange
2c brown
5c vermilion
10c green

20c dark brown
50c maroon
1s blue
5s purple

Official Stamps.



Perforated.

1c light blue, carmine surcharge
2c " " " "
5c " " " "
10c " " " "

20c light blue, carmine surcharge
50c " " " "
1s " " " "

Envelopes.



Size 152x90mm.

5c red, white paper
Wrappers.

10c green, amber paper



Size 145x295mm.

1c orange, blue paper

2c brown, blue paper

Postal Cards.

2c brown, *tlac*3c blue, *white*

In a parcel of used stamps of this country, purchased by us this day, we found some Revenues used postally, which we do not believe have as yet been chronicled.

Revenues used for Postage.



Perforated.

is green 1887-1888, surcharged in black 1889-1890
 ic slate 1887-1888, " 1891-1892
 is green 1887-1888, " " 1891-1892
 ic slate 1891-1892

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the following varieties of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp:

Adhesives.



Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p claret, double surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p " " 1p " surcharge inverted
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p " " 1p " " sideways

We suppose that some more of these delectable varieties will be discovered.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Mr. Herrick has been informed by one of his correspondents that the Minister of the Colonies has removed three colonial postmasters from office on account of their connection with the speculation in some of the late provisionals of their colonies. It is only a pity that the French Chamber does not enact a law condemning to the guillotine any colonial postmaster who surcharges any stamps.

The current postal card is now printed as those of France on light brown card.

Postal Card.

10c black, *light brown*.

MADAGASCAR.—With this number we send to our subscribers a half tone engraving of the plates of the 5 centimes and 1 franc stamps, illustrating the ten varieties; the plates of the 10, 15 and 25 centimes are the same as those of 5 centimes, with the exception of the numeral of value; the same for the plate of the 5 franc, which is the same as the one of 1 franc, except that the 5FR is printed in black, probably by hand stamp; both the 1 and 5 franc stamps have an orange groundwork, but this color being unfortunately neutral, this groundwork is not reproduced by photography and does not show in the accompanying engraving.

NOSSI BÉ.—We illustrate here the two varieties of the provisionals chronicled last month and publish the decree authorizing their issue.



DECREE.

NOSSI BÉ.

We, the administrator, p. i. of Nossi Bé.

In view of our decree of August 5th last, in regard to the conversion of postage stamps into unpaid letter stamps of different values;

In view of the letter of the General Secretary informing us that the stock of unpaid letter stamps of low values is entirely exhausted and that in consequence the Receiver of Posts has not been able to properly attend to the service;

In view of the large stock of stamps of 5, 10, 15 and 20c existing in the vaults of the treasury;

Have decreed and do decree:

Article I.—While awaiting the arrival in the Colony of the unpaid letter stamps ordered from France, there shall be converted 5,000 stamps of 5, 10, 15 and 25c stamps. The said stamps shall bear in black ink the following surcharge: Nossi Bé——5, 10, 15, 25c——A percevoir.

Article II.—The stamps to be converted are to be sent to a commission composed of Messrs. Walwein, Secretary General, Du Mesquil, Clerk of the Interior and Durand, Receiver of Posts.

The said Commission shall prepare a report of its operations which shall act as a discharge to the Receiver of Posts for the postage stamps thus converted.

Article III.—The present decree shall be registered and communicated wherever it may be necessary.

HELL-VILLE, Oct. 15, 1891.

(Signed) LAUREIZEC.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—Some of the 15c blue issued last November are on vertical laid paper; this is the first instance of a french adhesive stamp being printed on laid paper,



Vertical laid paper. Perforated.

15c blue on white, black surcharge

Variety: "S" of ST PIERRE missing

15c blue on white, black surcharge

As a natural consequence of the great success (among those natives fortunate enough to get a good supply) of the last provisionals, another batch has been issued in the following quantities:

17,800 1 centime

19,350 2 centimes

15,000 4 centimes

Adhesives.



Perforated.

1c on 10c black on lavender, black surcharge
 2c on 15c blue on white, " "
 4c on 30c brown on bistre " "
 4c on 40c red on straw " "

Almost incredible, but nevertheless a fact we have not been able to discover any errors among those received.

GREECE.—A Royal Decree has authorized the issue of Envelopes, Wrappers and Letter Cards. The size of the envelopes will not exceed 150x100 mm, and the stamp will be oval and represent the head of Mercury; there will be four values:

10l orange	25l blue
20l carmine	40l violet

Of the wrappers there will be five values, all printed on buff paper, size not to exceed 500x100 mm:

1l black	5l green
2l ochre	10l orange
	20l carmine

The letter cards will be of the following values:

10l orange	25l blue
20l carmine	

GRENADA.—A provisional 2½ penny stamp has just been issued in this colony.

Adhesive.



Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.
 2½p on 8p bistre, black surcharge.

HOLKAR.—This State will shortly issue stamps of ¼, 1 and 2 annas, the colors to be, respectively, yellow, green and red.

HYDERABAD.—Mr. Wm. Brown has shown us some of the official stamps, surcharged in black and in violet on the same sheet; he has the following in unsevered pairs, one of the stamps being surcharged in black and the other in violet.

Official Stamps.



Perforated.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown (skeleton type), black surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a " " violet "
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown, violet "
 1a olive green (oblong), black surcharge
 1a " " violet "
 2a green (skeleton type), black surcharge
 2a " " violet "
 2a " black surcharge
 2a " violet "
 3a yellow brown, black surcharge
 3a " violet "
 4a slate, black surcharge
 4a " violet "
 8a bistre, black "
 8a " violet "
 12a blue, black "
 12a " violet "

ITALY.—The 15 centesimi reply card is now dated 91.

Postal Card.

15c carmine, rose ('91)

JAMAICA.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the provisional half penny postal card as existing on dark buff rough and smooth card and on light buff smooth card.

Postal Card.



- $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p blue, black surcharge, *light buff, smooth*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p blue, " " *light buff, rough*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p blue, " " *dark buff, rough*

MAURITIUS.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following varieties of the latest provisionals of this colony chronicled by us last November.

Adhesives.

- 1° With double surcharge, above and below.
 2c on 38c violet (1880)
 2° With double surcharge, the upper one inverted.
 2c on 38c violet (1880)
 2c on 4c carmine
 2c on 38c black and violet (1878)
 3° Same as last but with double bar across the name.
 2c on 38c black and violet (1878)
 4° Surcharge inverted.
 2c on 4c carmine
 2c on 17c rose
 2c on 38c black and violet (1878)

NETHERLANDS.—*Le Timbre* has the following anecdote about the stamps with the portrait of the little Queen Wilhelmina: "It seems that the young Queen of the Netherlands has very short hair, not more than half the length as it appears on the new stamps; the engraver having made the portrait from nature, made the locks falling as low as the neck, but when the proofs were submitted to the Queen Regent, her motherly and womanly instincts revolted, and finding the portrait horrible she ordered the engraver to make the hair of the young Queen longer; of course the artist executed the Royal order and hence the curly locks which are now on the stamp. If any one doubts the veracity of this, he can assure himself of the truth by examining the stamp with a magnifying glass, the additional engraving being clearly perceptible."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The current Registration envelope has the value reduced to 3 pence, by surcharging the stamp in black letters with the new value and obliterating the original value with a curved bar. The *Monthly Journal* says that a small number of the envelopes have the bar omitted.

Registration Envelopes.

- Size: 133x88mm.
 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge, with bar
 3p on 4p rose, " " without bar
 Size: 152x95mm.
 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge, without bar

NICARAGUA.—We are able to present thus early the design of the stamps which have just gone into use here. We must congratulate the designer upon the success which he has achieved and can only regret that the United States and other great countries do not take equal pains to produce fine works of art in their issues of postage stamps. The engravings speak for themselves and require no further comment on our part. In view of the year 1892 being the quadri-gennial of the discovery of America the design is peculiarly appropriate.

Adhesives.



Perforated.

1c yellow brown
2c red
5c blue
10c slate
20c carmine

50c purple
1p brown
2p green
5p carmine
10p orange

Official Stamps.



Perforated.

1c light brown, dark blue surcharge
2c " " "
5c " " "
10c " " "
20c " " "

50c light brown, dark blue surcharge
1p " " "
2p " " "
5p " " "
10p " " "

Envelopes.



Size: 152x90mm.
5c blue, salmon paper
Size: 160x91mm.
10c slate, blue paper

Size: 185x94mm.
20c red, amber paper
30c red, " "
Size: 240x105mm.
50c purple, amber paper

Wrappers.

Size: 165x273mm.
1c blue, salmon paper
Postal Cards.

2c blue, salmon paper
4c " " "



2c blue, buff
2x2c blue, " F 2

3c red, buff
3x3c red, " F 2

ORANGE FREE STATE.—We omitted last month to chronicle the following provisional card:



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p orange, black surcharge, *white*

PERSIA.—We have received from a correspondent at Tabriz a specimen of the lowest value of a new issue for this country. The Lion and Sun are in the centre, with the Shah's well-known head-dress in a trefoil frame above. Below the Lion is a Persian inscription on an oblong label; under this are the words POSTE PERSANE, and below this again the value, in Persian characters, on the left, and "1 Ch." on the right, with a circular ornament in the middle. The value is repeated in circles in the upper corners, and the whole design is enclosed in a rectangular frame, and lithographed upon white wove paper, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive.

1 shahi, black

We are informed that the whole series consists of the following values: 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14 shahis, and 1, 2, 5 krans, and that they were issued on November 28th.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

SALVADOR.—Here as in Nicaragua Mr. Seebeck has outdone himself and the new stamps for 1892 will form at least a beautiful contribution to the gallery of art represented in a stamp collection. The important anniversary of 1892 is here again commemorated, and the idea is splendidly carried out. The postal cards are entirely novel in that they present a complete sketch of the voyage of Columbus.

Adhesives.



Perforated.

1c green
2c light brown
3c ultramarine
5c gray
10c vermillion

11c brown
20c orange
25c maroon
50c yellow
1p carmine

Envelopes.



Size: 152x90mm.
1c green, *white paper*
5c blue, *blue paper*
10c carmine, *amber paper*

Wrappers.

Size: 144x295.
2c brown, *blue paper*
12 1/2c " " "

11c brown, *salmon paper*
20c orange, *amber paper*
Size: 160x92mm.
22c dark blue, *salmon paper*

Size: 165x252mm.
3c brown, *blue paper*
Size: 173x252.
6c brown, *blue paper*

Postal Cards.



1c blue, *amber*
2c brown, *blue*

2x2c brown, *blue F 2*



3c green, white

3x3c green, white F 2

TURKEY.—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the 10 paras, with the IMPRIME surcharge in *red*, and at the same time inverted; and tells us that he has the 20 paras with the surcharge in *blue*. We are also informed that the lower value has been in such demand that on 8/20 November, at the central office at Galata, it became necessary to supply its place by means of halves of the 20 paras stamps, divided diagonally. "Oh! scizzors!" as the school-girls remark.

Adhesives.

10 pa green, red surcharge
20 pa rose, blue surcharge

10 pa half of 20 pa, rose, black sur-
charge

—*Monthly Journal.*

URUGUAY.—The 5c violet, surcharged "Provisorio 1891" has been surcharged OFICIAL, diagonally from left to right, reading downwards; it is said that only 500 of these stamps were surcharged.

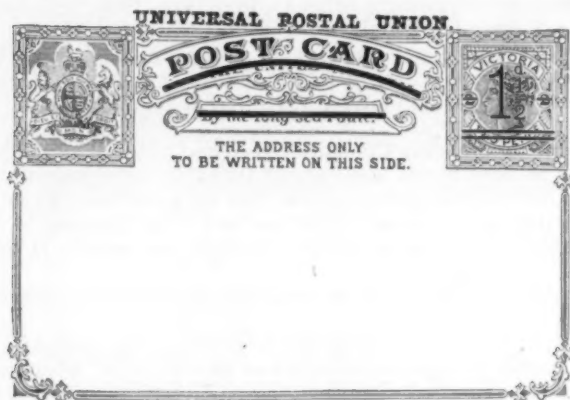
Official Stamp.



Rouletted.

5c violet, red and black surcharge

VICTORIA.—We illustrate here one of the provisional cards chronicled last month.



NOTICE.

As usual we shall exchange the unbound numbers of our Journal for 1891 for bound volumes, upon payment of 60c and transmission of the unbound numbers.

Old volumes will be exchanged at the same rate.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY":

Dear Sirs:—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1891, there was formed in the Brooklyn High School a Philatelic Society, to be called The High School Philatelic Society. At that meeting the following officers were elected: Ralph Ashcroft, President; Elliott G. Green, Vice-President; Harry D. Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. A. E. Thomas, Exchange Superintendent; Joseph Rapaport, Librarian. There is no initiation fee and the dues are 25c per annum. Any person desiring to join should address H. D. Campbell, Brooklyn High School, Court and Livingstone Streets.

Yours in Philately,

WM. A. E. THOMAS,

Exchange Superintendent.

SAT. JAN. 9, 1892.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Meetings held First Tuesday of each month. E. W. Tuthill, Secretary,
636 Garden street.

Regular Monthly and Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, held at 636 Garden street, Tuesday evening, January 5, 1892.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Present, Muecke, Meyenberg, Stillman, Idell, Von Dreel, Schneweis, Harper, Koster, Seitz, Fernandez, Vidal, and Tuthill.

Minutes of previous meeting read, and, after correction, approved.

Mr. Von Dreel proposed for membership Mr. Theodore W. Georig, of 631 Garden street, which, upon motion, was referred to the Standing Committee for investigation.

Annual report of Standing Committee read and received and ordered on file.

Committee on New Room made report that they could secure the rooms of the Lincoln Club for our meetings, but that we would be obliged to change night of meeting, as the room was in use on the 1st Tuesday of the month. After discussion, it was, upon motion, decided to remain in our present quarters.

Upon motion, the report was received and the committee discharged with thanks.

The request of Mr. Harper made at last meeting was called up, *i. e.*, "Requesting permission to organize a branch at East Orange," after due consideration Mr. Harper expressed his willingness to propose the gentlemen desiring to form the branch, as members of this association.

Secretary's report read and received and upon motion ordered placed on file.

Treasurer's report read and received and upon motion ordered placed on file.

Report of the Acting Exchange Superintendent read and received and upon motion ordered placed on file.

The President made a few remarks, during which he thanked the members for the uniform courtesy to him while in the chair, and trusted that they would extend the same to his successor in office.

Professor Stillman moved that this Association express its high appreciation of the services rendered by our retiring President, and that we one and all hope and trust that he will honor us with his presence at all of our meetings, that we may have the benefit of his counsel and advice. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Under head of New Business the Election of Officers was in Order, which resulted as follows:

For President, Charles Muecke, unanimously re-elected.

" Vice President, Max Meyenberg, unanimously re-elected.

" Secretary and Librarian, Ed. W. Tuthill, " "

" Treasurer, David B. Idell, " "

" Standing Committee, Thos. B. Stillman, " "

" " " Arthur Seitz, " "

" Exchange Sup't, E. W. Tuthill, " "

All of the above Officers Elect accepted and were installed in due form.

The Secretary reported that the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" had been received from THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., and was in the Library of the Association.

Upon motion, the Secretary was empowered to communicate with THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., and to request a bill for the postage on the American Journal of Philately. Carried.

Upon the suggestion of President Muecke, Prof. Stillman moved that this Association procure an Album for the purpose of forming a Counterfeit Album, for reference and instruction. The members being requested to contribute all counterfeits in their possession. Carried.

Secretary Tuthill showed a $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2 reals, rose paper, of Chiapas, Mexico on the original envelope of the issue of 1849 which was very much admired.

President Muecke was requested to write up a history of the surcharges of the stamps of Costa Rica and to report at next meeting.

The Christmas Greeting received from the Canadian Philatelic Association was read, and upon motion duly seconded, the Secretary was requested to acknowledge the compliment and to extend the thanks of this Association for the cordial greeting and good wishes thus expressed. Carried unanimously.

Upon motion the stamps of Belgium were designated as the subject of discussion for the next meeting. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we now adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, February 2, 1892.

E. M. Tuthill, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Oct. 17th. 1874.

<i>President</i> , JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.	<i>Treasurer</i> , R. F. ALBRECHT, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
<i>Vice-President</i> , GEORGE HENCKEN, 223 E. 13th Street, N. Y.	<i>Librarian</i> , CHAS. W. GREVNING, 225 Ave. E, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i> , L. S. MORTON, 128 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	<i>Exchange Superintendent</i> , GEORGE H. WATSON, Roselle, N. J.

M. C. BERLEPSCH,
M. MEYENBERG,
GEO. H. WATSON,

Executive Committee,
R. R. BOGERT,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
C. L. MOREAU,

H. COLLIN,
L. STEPS,
F. W. HUNTER.

249th Meeting, held at 44 West Fourteenth street, New York City, came to order at 8 o'clock, p. m., the following members being present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Collin, Fichtner, Grevning, Meyenberg, Moreau, Morton, Rechert, Steps, Warner and Watson.

On motion of Mr. Bogert, Mr. Rechert was chosen chairman, *pro tem.*, and Mr. Morton, secretary, *pro tem.*

The minutes of the 247th and 248th meetings were read and adopted.

Messrs. Baitzell, of Baltimore, Md., and Rall, of Savannah, Ga., previously proposed, were elected members.

Mr. Theo. Toppell, 8 Harrison street, N. Y., and Mr. W. F. Gregory, Katonah, N. Y. were proposed as active members, and Mr. Wm. v. d. Wettern, 411 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md., as a corresponding member, by Mr. Bogert, and elected. Mr. Wm. Fichtner 61 E. 4th street, N. Y., was proposed as an active member and elected.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. Kleine was handed to Mr. Berlepsch with instructions to request its reconsideration.

The resignation of Mr. W. Janssen was accepted.

Mr. Moreau reported that the catalogues of the first auction had been distributed and that the bids received had been very satisfactory.

The thanks of the society were tendered Mr. Moreau for his services in the matter.

On motion, Mr. Witt was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.*, during the absence of Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Grevning, as Librarian, reported that he had called upon Mr. Holmes, his predecessor, who reported that he had lost the Society's Numbering Machine, and that he (Mr. Grevning) refused to receive any property until Mr. Holmes had prepared a report. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Holmes and request a report from him.

Mr. Meyenberg, reporting for the Committee on Incorporation, that the certificate of incorporation had been filed on the 11th of January, inst.

On motion of Mr. Meyenberg, Messrs. Bogert and Meyenberg were appointed a committee to draft suitable by-laws for the government of the corporation.

On motion of Mr. Bogert, Messrs. Bogert, Collin and Rechert, were appointed a committee to endeavor to obtain from Congress, the free entry of stamps through the Custom House.

Mr. Bogert exhibited the complete issues of adhesives, envelopes, wrappers and cards of Nicaragua and Salvador.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

In his report of the National Philatelic Society's sale, Mr. Morean states that \$422 worth of stamps have been sold, which he considers a great success, when taking into consideration that this was but a trial, and that members were backward in offering the class of stamps which are the most desirable, fearing that owing to a scarcity of bidders poor prices would be realized. The success of these sales is assured. Bids were received from 54 different parties, both in Europe and the U. S., and excellent prices were realized, some stamps selling at and even above catalogue prices. Members who bid 50c on a \$5.00 stamp were disappointed, and the choice lots brought their full value. Encouraged by this success, the Entertainment Committee of the Society have decided to make another sale, and members wishing to contribute will send their stamps to Mr. C. L. Morean, 122 W. 48th street, New York, before the 23d inst.

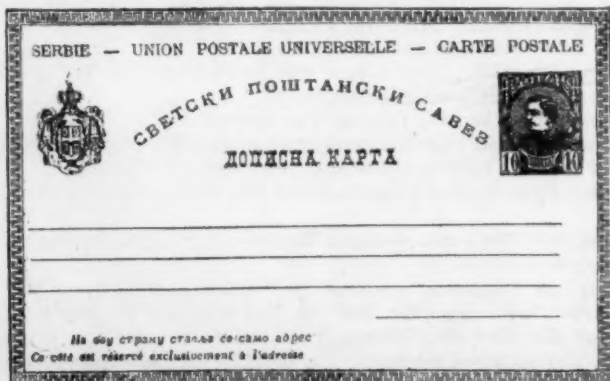
A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Moreau for the successful results obtained.

POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

SERVIA—Continued.

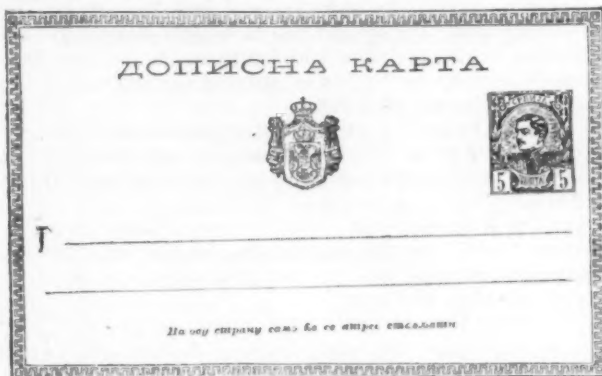
II. The inscription above the arms is 72½mm in length.

14 1882 552 5p violet, *rose*



Coat of arms dated.

- 15 1881 553 10p lilac, *buff*
 16 " " 10p slate, "
 17 " " 10p blue lilac, *cream*
 18 " " 10p brown, *buff*
 Last A of KAPTA is over P of PAYEE.
 19 1881 553 10x10p brown, *buff* F 1
 Last A of KAPTA is over space before PAYEE.
 19a 1881 553 10x10p brown, *buff* F 1



554

Shield almost rectangular, lower corners rounded, the mantle is 18x20 mm.

- 20 1883 554 5p brown, *rose*
 21 " 5x5p brown, *rose* F 1
 Coat of arms not dated and branches at the sides of the shield.
 a. Inscriptions in French read "*ce côté est réservé* etc."
 22 1885 553 10p violet, *buff*
 23 " 10x10p brown, *buff*
 Error: Without frame on second half of reply card.
 24 1883 553 10p violet, *buff*
 b. Instructions in French read "*ce côté réservé* etc".
 25 1883 553 10p lilac, *thin straw*
 Error: Frame misplaced and covering top line of inscription.
 26 1883 553 10p lilac, *thin straw*
 Shield semi-circular below, the mantle measures 16½x20mm.
 27 1884 554 5p violet brown, *rose*
 Inscription at the top close to the frame.
 28 1884 554 5p violet brown, *rose*
 Similar to type 553 but stamp redrawn and coat of arms with double headed eagle, the mantle measures 16½x19mm.
 a. Third line of inscription measures 41½mm.
 29 1884 553 10p brown, *buff*
 b. Third line of inscription measures 47mm.
 30 1884 553 10p brown, *thin buff*
 30a " 10p brown, *thin brownish buff*
 Same as card 27 but stamp redrawn and frame measures 130x81 mm.
 a. The centre of the coat of arms is under the left of the A.

31 1884 554 5p brown, *rose*

32 " 5x5p brown *F 1*

Error: Frame misplaced on the second half of the reply card so as to cover the instruction below.

33 1884 554 5x5p brown, *rose F 1*

b. The centre of the coat of arms is under the right of the H.

34 1884 554 5p brown, *rose*

c. The centre of the coat of arms is between the A and H.

34a 1884 554 5p brown, *rose*

Similar to card 29 but stamp redrawn and first line of inscription measures 97mm in length and the second line is straight instead of curved; in the French inscription below, the third and fourth words are run into one and a character resembling a figure "3" is substituted for the "s" of "*est*".

25 1885 553 10p brown, *thin buff*

Similar to card 9 but coat of arms as on card 22.

a. The second letter of the third word of the instruction is an inverted "m," and the two "m's" in the last word are also inverted; the last letter of the last word is a "u".

36 1885 552 5p lilac, *thin rose*

b. The three "m's" in the instruction and the right way up, and the last letter of the last word is "n".

37 1886 552 5p blue, *thin rose*

38 " 5x5p blue, *thin rose F 1*

Errors :

a. With the frame only on first half of reply card.

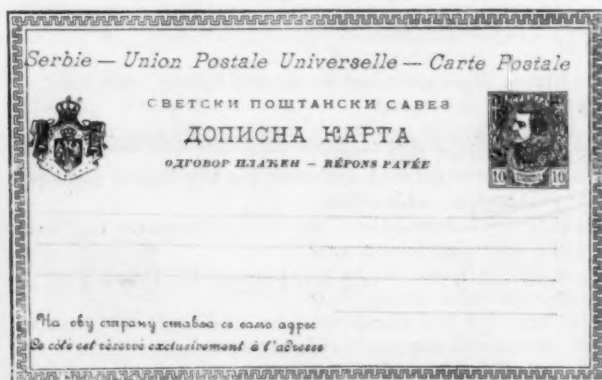
39 1886 552 5x5p blue, *thin rose F 1*

b. With the frame only on second half.

40 1886 552 5x5p blue, *thin rose F 1*

c. Without frame on second half.

41 1886 552 5x5p blue, *thin rose F 1*



555

Réponse Payée on first half.

a. Brown frame on both cards.

42 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow F 1*

43 " 10x10p brown, *straw F 1*

- b. Brown frame on original, gray on reply.
- 44 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow* F 1
- 45 " " 10x10p brown, *straw* F 1
- c. Gray frame on original, brown on reply.
- 46 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow* F 1
- 47 " " 10x10p brown, *straw* F 1
- Réponse Payée on first half.
- a. Brown frame on both cards.
- 48 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow* F 1
- 49 " " 10x10p brown, *straw* F 1
- b. Brown frame on original, gray on reply.
- 50 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow* F 1
- 51 " " 10x10p brown, *straw* F 1
- c. Gray frame on original, brown on reply.
- 52 1886 555 10x10p brown, *yellow* F 1
- 53 " " 10x10p brown, *straw*
- Similar to type 557 but framed like 555.
- Frame measures 130x81mm.
- 54 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*
- Frame measures 129x80mm.
- a. First letter of inscription at top is 18½mm from left frame and 5½mm below top frame.
- 55 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*
- b. First letter of inscription is 19mm from left frame and 4mm below top frame.
- 56 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*
- c. First letter of inscription is 20½mm from left frame and 6mm below top frame.
- 57 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*
- d. First letter of inscription is 22mm from left frame and 4½mm below top frame.
- 58 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*
- e. First letter of inscription is 21½mm from left frame and 6mm below top frame.
- 59 1887 556 5p brown, *rose*



Centre of Coat of Arms is under left branch of A, which is not broken.

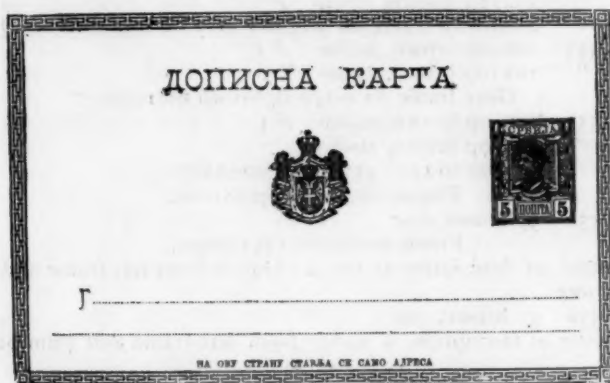
60 1888 556 5p brown, *rose*

Centre of Coat of Arms is under left hand of A, which has part of the top missing.

61 1888 556 5p brown, *rose*

Centre of Coat of Arms is to the right of A.

62 1888 556 5p brown, *rose*



557

Stamp 14mm above first dotted line.

63 1890 557 5p gray green, *rose*

64 " " 5x5p gray green, *rose F 1*

Stamp 16mm above first dotted line.

65 1890 557 5p gray green, *rose*

66 " " 5p gray green, *thick rose*

Stamp 17mm above first dotted line.

67 1890 557 5 gray green, *rose*

Stamp 14mm above first dotted line; the outer line of frame to the left, on original, ends at the foot and to the left of the corner ornament.

68 1890 557 5x5p gray green, *rose F 1*

Same as preceding, but stamp 16mm above first dotted line.

69 1880 557 5x5p gray green, *rose F 1*

Varieties: Reply cards cut in two with impression on both sides.

a. Inscription of ordinary card on both sides.

70 1890 557 5p gray green, *rose*

b. Inscription of reply card on both sides.

71 1890 557 5p gray green, *rose*

c. Inscription of ordinary card on face, and inscription of reply card on reverse.

72 1890 557 5p gray green, *rose*



558

A of KAPTA is 5mm from stamp.

- 73 1890 558 10p red, *buff*
 74 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*

A of KAPTA is 2½mm from stamp.

- 75 1890 558 10p red, *buff*
 76 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*

A of KAPTA is 3½mm from stamp.

- 77 1890 558 10p red, *buff*
 78 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*

A of KAPTA is 4mm from stamp. 2mm space between first and second word of instructions at foot.

- 79 1890 558 10p red, *buff*
 80 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*

Same as preceding, but 3mm space between first and second word of instructions at foot.

- 81 1890 558 10p red, *buff*
 82 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*

A of KAPTA on original is 2½mm from stamp.

- 83 1890 558 10x10p red, *buff* F 1
 84 " " 10x10p red, *yellow buff* F 1

A of KAPTA on original is 5mm from stamp.

- 85 1890 558 10x10p red, *buff* F 1
 86 " " 10x10p red, *yellow buff* F 1

A of KAPTA on original is 3½mm from stamp, the left foot of third letter in third line of inscription is over the capital O of the word below.

- 87 1890 558 10x10p red, *buff* F 1
 88 " " 10x10p red, *yellow buff* F 1

Same as preceding, but the left foot of third letter is to the right of capital O.

- 89 1890 558 10x10p red, *buff* F 1
 90 " " 10x10p red, *yellow buff* F 1

Besides these there are a number of minor varieties of the single and reply cards, the difference consisting in the distance between the line of instruction at foot and the frame below it; on some of the cards, the impression within the frame is crooked.



559

A of KAPTA is 7mm from stamp.

- 91 1890 559 5p gray green, *rose*, frame carmine
 92 " " 5x5p gray green, *rose*, frame carmine, *F* 1

Same as preceding, arms on original turned a little to the left.

- 93 1890 559 5x5p gray green, *rose*, frame carmine, *F* 1

A of KAPTA is 8mm from stamp; stamp is 10mm above first dotted line.

- 94 1890 559 5p gray green, *rose*, frame carmine

Same as preceding, but stamp is 12mm above first dotted line.

- 95 1890 559 5p gray green, *rose*, frame carmine

Same as type 558, but with frame as in type 557.

- 96 1800 558 10p red, *buff*
 97 " " 10p red, *yellow buff*
 98 " " 10x10p red, *buff* *F* 1
 99 " " 10x10p red, *yellow buff* *F* 1

Same as type 559, but frame of same pattern as type 557 and of same color as stamp and inscriptions.

- 100 1891 559 5p green, *rose*
 101 " " 5x5p green, *rose* *F* 1

Same, but frame in carmine and quadruple impression of frame.

- 102 1891 559 5p green, *rose*, carmine frame

Without frame.

- 103 1891 559 5p green, *rose*
 Without frame, impression on both sides.
 104 1891 559 5p green, *rose*

OFFICIAL LETTER CARD.

Used by the President of the Municipal Council of Belgrade.



СУДУ ОПШТИНСКОМ

БЕОГРАД

560

201 1890 560 no value, black, yellow, stamp in blue

WAR CARDS.

1° Cards of 1876 surcharged in black

НОЈЕНА ПОШТА

- 301 1876 551 With 58 ornaments in frame at sides.
 10p blue, *thin rose*, black surcharge
 With 54 ornaments in frame at sides.
 302 1876 551 10p blue, *thin rose*, black surcharge
 2° Cards of 1873 with same surcharge in circle.
 With 58 ornaments in frame at sides.
 303 1876 551 10p lilac, *thin buff*
 With 54 ornaments in frame at sides.
 304 1876 551 10p lilac, *thin buff*



561

Double cards with inscription on reverse of second half.

305 1877 561 no value, black, *rose*

306 " " no value, black, *blue*

307 " " no value, black, *buff*

Similar to preceding, but with frame as type 558 and without inscription on reverse of second half.

308 1878 561 no value, black, *white*

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

SEYCHELLES

POST  CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



362

1 1890 562 4c carmine, *buff*

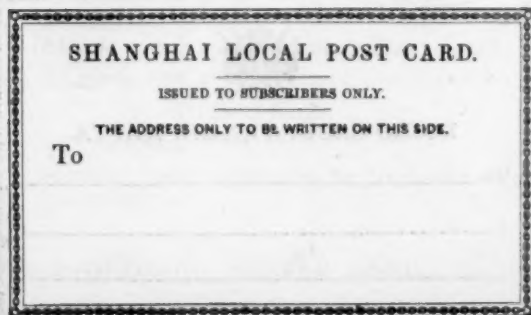
2 " " 8c brown, "

SHANGHAI.



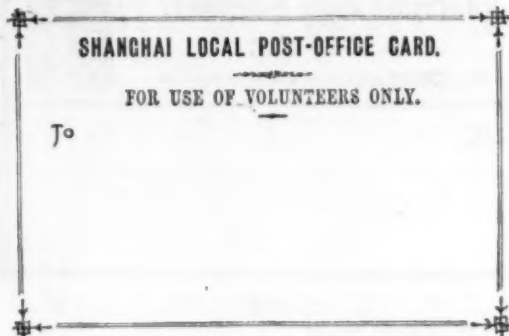
563

1 1873 563 1c and lilac, *white*



564

- 2 1873 564 no value, lilac, *white*



565

- 3 1876 565 no value, green, *white*



566

- 4 1877 566 20cash orange, *white*
5 1885 " 20cash blue, *white*



567

- 6 1885 567 20cash orange, *white*



7 1890 568 2c orange, *white* 568
SIAM,



1 1883 569 1a red, *yellow* 569
Union Postale Universelle.



2 1885 570 4a red, *yellow* black surcharge 570
Surcharge inverted.
3 1885 570 4a red, *yellow* black surcharge



สำหรับส่งบัตรไปรษณีย์
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

ไปรษณีย์บัตร
CARTE POSTALE

ในทำนุให้เขียนแต่ชื่อกับที่อยู่
CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE



ด้
A

4 1887 571 4a carmine, *buff* 571
5 " " 4x4a carmine, *buff* F 1